# THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court of Arbitration Again in Temporary Becom-Bigid Enforcement of the Rule of Silence Towards the Press

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, July 23, 1872. The members of the Court of Arbitration in the ma claims case did not assemble in sess to-day, owing to the presence of an unforeseen dif-ficulty, of the nature or bearing of which nothing is known outside of the council room.

The arbitrators will not meet to-morrow, Wednes day, 24th inst., either, so that the judges are again in truth in temporary recess.

SECRECY AND SILENCE TOWARDS THE PRESS. The judicial precautions which have been taken to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations of the Tribunal extend to the most minute particulars, and nothing whatever can be learned relative to

Strictest secrecy has been enjoined upon the coachmen, servants and hotel keepers respecting the doings, sayings or movements of the member of the Board of Arbitration.

Answers are refused even to inquiries as to the health of an Arbitrator.

A British Cabinet Report Expected.

LONDON, July 28, 1872. It is understood that before Parliament is prorogued for the summer recess the government will send in a communication relative to the proceed-ings before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration in the Alabama claims case.

#### ENGLAND.

The Question of Political Refugee Shelter and Priestly Monasticism-Premier Gladstone's Position Towards the Jesuits-Labor Strike in Liverpool.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 23, 1872. During the session of the House of Commons in the alternoon to-day there was some discussion upon the subject of the arrival of Prench Com-munists in England, during which a significant question was put to the government by Sir Robert Peel, member for Tamworth.

The Right Honorable Baronet, after alluding to the fact that Germany had expelled the Jesuits, asked the Premier whether the government intended to enforce the section of the Roman Catholic Relief act of 1829, which provides for the banishment from England of all members of the

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the subject was an important one, and must be taken into serious conderation by the government. He added that though the law in question was now nearly half a century old, no steps had yet been taken for its en-

LABOR STRIKE AT A BUSY CENTRE. The railway porters of Liverpool are out on a strike, and business is seriously disturbed and impeded by the movement.

THE HOP FIELDS AND HARVEST. The agricultural reports from Kent and other hop growing districts are favorable for a large yield during the hop harvest. THE COAL MARKET ADVANCED.

The price of coal is advancing, and the ocean steamers have raised their fares. Everything connected with the coal trade is higher. Importation of the article from Belgium has commenced.

#### FRANCE.

President Thiers' Triumph as a Commercial Protectionist.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PABIS, July 23, 1872. The National Assembly, by a voce of 317 to 233, has adopted the first chapter of the bill taxing raw materials. This chapter provides for taxes on silk, cotton, flax and hemp. The triumph of the President is complete.

THE METRICAL SYSTEM EQUALIZATION. AH the Powers have accepted the invitation of the French government to send representatives to a Congress in Paris to consider the metrical system

# AUSTRIA.

Commercial Facilities by Treaty with America.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Tradesmark Convention between Austria and the United States went into effect to-day. The Pesth journals express gratification that President Grant's proclamation, declaring the treaty in force. was officially promulgated in the Hungarian as well as the English and German languages, regarding the incident as a tribute to their nationality.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Reports of an Assassination.

# TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, July 23, 1872.

The investigation which was instituted into the circumstances attending the finding of the dead body of Mr. Warne, an English newspaper correspondent, goes to show, it is said, that he was not murdered, as at first supposed, but lost his life by accident. His remains were discovered last Satur-

The exact cause of the death of the correspondent still remains a mystery. The name of the victim is Walker, not Warne, as the local papers first had it. Fifteen persons are under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

# THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Postponement of the Races on Account of

the Weather. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23, 1872. Old Boreas was too much to-day for the promised College regatta that was to come off on the Connecticut River. Not less than fifteen thousand enthusiastic spectators assembled along the banks enthusiastic spectators assembled along the banks to witness the contests, and with the approach of the hour when the first race was called there came a fierce breeze from the southwest which caused many fearful apprehensions that the pleasures of the day, and the question of which was the crack college crew of New England, must be postponed for a brief time at least. All these apprehensions were, unfortunately realized, and until twilight the river's surface reminded one of Point Judith rather than the usually placid Connecteut. The crown lingreed, however, hoping that following the setting of the sun there might come a caim, but all these hopes were in vain, and at the last moment it was given out that the race would not come of until to-mofrow morning, and the multitude of spectators wended their way in the direction of the city very much out of sorts.

# TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR

all admirers of fine trotting and fair sport three trots were announced to take place yesterday, and t was a lucky thing for those who love things "on the square" that the attendance was small. Two trots came off—the first having five heats, at the off, knowing that the whole thing was a fraud. The second trot was more scandalous than the other; but there was no one valorous enough to comptain, and the thing passed off for an honest race—muscle predominant.

#### MURDER IN NEBRASKA.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 23, 1872. The body of a man named Cady was found on

#### MEXICO.

The Demoralizations of Civil War and Latest Cash-Raising Resources in the Capital.

Kidnapping as a Science and Profession-A Man with a Great Name in a Ludicrous Position-Spanish Conspirators Against Personal Liberty-Arrests and Summary Executions-American Difficulties, Per-

#### Home Situation Generally. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

sonal and Governmental-The

CITY OF MRXICO, July 16, VIA HAVANA, July 22, 1872. Great excitement prevails on account of the mmense number of abductions by kidnappers, who lemand heavy ransoms to restore the captured perons. All the available means of the government are now employed to crush this business.
On Thursday, the 11th inst., Governor Montiel.

ccompanied by a large body of police, surrounded the Plazuela de San Lucas, and in a pit under the ground floor found Señor Cervantes, who had been lately kidnapped. Cervantes' face was bound up, with only his mouth and nose left clear for the purpose of respira-tion. The kidnappers had also placed a gag in his mouth and filled his ears with wax, and allowed him but one egg daily for subsistence. Cervantes had been captured in the night by five men while he was returning in a carriage with his family from the hotel to his residence.

A number of documents were found in the house which confirm the existence of a secret society, composed of criminals of all nations, with the title of Raka Roja. The society is generally known, however, as the Sociedad Terrible.

ARRESTS-HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY. Three of the five kidnappers of Cervantes were arrested the same day, They were the Spaniards Ricardo Bello, aged twenty-two years. and Gumersindo Nunez, aged eighteen years, and a Mexican named José Maria Orta, aged twenty-five years. They confessed their gulit and stated that the society was organized outside of the republic of Mexico, and that the same gang had committed

mexico, and that the same gaing had committed nu merous similar acts.

The three prisoners were executed in San Lucas square the same evening, in the presence of an im-mense concourse of people.

In the pocket of one of the prisoners was found a

In the pocket of one of the prisoners was found a list of forty persons who were to be kidnapped. A rigorous warfare has been started against the organization, which is expected to destroy it. The same band kidnapped a Frenchman named Bassot and tore out his eyes and tongue. Bassot died while in their hands.

Fifteen persons suspected of being members of the gang have lately been arrested.

The Monitor mentions sixteen recent cases of kidnapping, all of which were accompanied with horrible barbarities.

personal difficulties of americans.

kidnapping, an of which were accompanied with horrible barbarities.

PRESONAL DIFFICULTIES OF AMERICANS.
Considerable excitement has been created because of the non-attention of the American officials to the murder of Doctor Yoe, and the imprisonment of Thiele, an American citizen.

The postal authorities have again interrupted correspondence addressed to the American Minister. The authorities at Oaxaca suppressed letters directed to the Minister which contained statements regarding the murder of an American. This act has been overlooked by the American Minister, owing, it is said, to his very friendly relations with the Mexican government. After discovering that the author of the letters was an American the authorities imprisoned him, and he remains in jail without being informed of his crime. No efforts have been made to obtain his release.

MATERIAL AID TO THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Jalisco is assuming importance. Negrete has captured the Pachuca and Real del Monte mines, the richest in the world. This capture will give a new impetus to the revolution. Pachuca is fifty miles from the capital.

THE UNITED STATES MISSION.

Minister Nelson leaves Mexico on the 1st of August. Secretary Bliss is improving and will soon be able to assume the duties of the Legation.

OPPOSITION TO JUAREZ.

The people are getting tired of the anarchy now prevailing, and believe that it is impossible for Juarez to maintain peace. They demand that Juarez resign and enable Lerdo de Tejada, his legal successor, to assume the Presidency.

PARLIAMENT.

It is rumored that an extra session of Congress will be called.

THE THEEGRAPHS AND MAILS.

The idea of repairing the Jalisco telegraph has been abandoned. The revolutionists burn every house near which an unbroken wire exists.

The mail service between Tulancindo and Ometusco has been suspended, because the revolutionists steal the letters and kill the mules.

LAST NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

A newspaper correspondent writing from Minatillan. describes the revolution of affairs in

LAST NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

A newspaper correspondent writing from Mina-tillan, describes the terrible condition of affairs in that section of the country. Outrages by kidnap-pers were frequent. The son of Mr. Blumenkron, an American, residing in Puebla, had been kidnapped. UNPROFITABLE.

The stage route between Vera Cruz and Jalape baving become unprofitable it has been aban-

doned.

HONOR TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz hoisted his flag on the 4tn of July in honor of American independence. The flagstaff was struck by lightning and shivered to pieces.

The Political Situation Reviewed-De nunciation of the Democracy, Sneers at Greeley and the Liberals, and a Defence

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 23, 1872. Hon. John Sherman addressed a large republican meeting in this city this evening. In reviewing the Baltimore platform, he claimed that the democratic party had abandoned its former position and adopted an essentially republican platform, thus approving forms adopted by the republican party. In regard to the seventh plank—denouncing repudiation—the Senator said:-This is a voluntary renunciation of all resolves and threats made by the democratic leaders that in some form or under some device the plighted faith of the nation would be violated. The shadow of repudiation which clung to us like the shirt of Nessus from the example of some of the States, has increased the rate of interest on all our public securities and, accompanied by open threats of the democratic lead-

example of some of the States, has increased the rate of interest on all our public securities and, accompanied by open threats of the democratic leaders, has cost the people of the United States enough to build half a dozen Pacific Kaliroads. These sentiments in a democratic platform read like the PENTENTIAL SIGH OF A DYING SUICIDE.

If all these glorious resolves are so good now why were they not made one, two, ten years ago. What merit is there in glorying over accomplished facts unless you contributed to their accomplishment: What virtue is there in mourning opportunities lost: What reward does the democratic party deserve for forcing these measures, all now on the highway of accomplished success, when they so bitterly opposed them at their inception? Senator Sherman then spoke of the political bearings of the present campaign, and, after alluding to the successful management of the republican party in the past, he said:—It promises to complete and perfect civil service reform to abolish the franking privilege, to continue a reduction of taxes and the national debt, and, as far as it is possible for the national government to do so, to secure to capital such facilities, and to labor such reward as to fairly divide the profits of production and to adjust the interests of these two great servants of civilization. It approves of the liberal annesty already granted to the rebeis and promises to make it universal as soon as public safety will allow. Every promise made in the past had been fulfilled, and those made for the future would also be fulfilled.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN DEPERTION he thought was caused by minor differences or petty disappointments, but the masses would stand by the old party. He spoke of the results attained by Grant's administration, and compared them with the petty personal charges against the President. He asked if it would be better to bring in such a hungry horde to effect reform in approvered them with the petty personal charges against the President, He amount with the petty persona

# NORTH CAROLINA.

McGlure on the Liberal Stump at Greensboro.

HORACE GREELEY'S RECORD

How the Chopper of Chappagna Fought for Universal Amnesty and Suffrage.

THE COLONEL'S CALL TO CAROLINIANS.

Defeat Corruption, Despotism, Anarchy and Secure Peace.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 23, 1872. A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held here to-night in front of the Benbow House, which was addressed by Colonel Alexander McClure, of Philadelphia, imprompta. Benches were confront of a speaker's stand, bands of music played national airs, and by eight P. M. the entire length of the square was thronged with a vast concourse of citizens. The seats, which were chiefly occupied by ladies, presented a brilliant appearance beneath rounded. Crowds of white men were congregated around the benches, while the outskirts were composed of negroes, who are now taking a lively interest in everything that falls from a Northern man's lips. M'CLURE'S SPEECH.

Upon being introduced Colonel McCinre was received with applause. He returned thanks for the demonstration and proceeded to review the politisues of the day, both State and national. He promised a victory by twenty-five thou-sand majority for the liberal ticket in Pennsylvania in October. After giving a history of the policies of the administration towards the South, which he showed to be in direct conflict with the wishes o the republicans of the North, he said :- "The attempt to lead the republican party by the appliance of power to accept debauchery and despotism as its elements or success created the Cincinnati Convention. It was the solemn protest of independent men of the party against the decrees which simed to shackle thought, silence of speech, and prohibit action not in accord with the dictation of selfish rulers. It was the outspoken demand of the nation in behalf of self-government and public order, (applause) and the nation has obliterated party lines in the surely approaching approval of that great work. Its declaration of principles, honestly and frankly expressed, made millions of men of all sections, conditions and race devoted to one true faith and to one noble purpose.

TWO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS. in each of which every State was represented, being free from the contamination of corrupt power, reflected the convictions of the people and the supreme wants of the country; and but one man could in all respects lead this sublime and invincible army of reform and peace. ' There are few North or South whom he has not at some time antagonized, and with the earnestness of his

antagonized, and with the earnestness of his honest nature; but who has ever questioned the integrity, the intelligence, the patriotism of Horace Greeley? (Cheers and applause.) He has in turn pleaded the cause of both races before me. When they were helpless, and when it required the lighest measure of courage to brave prejudices and passions of the times; when the North, and when to speak for him was to invite public derision and contempt, he steadily and earnestly advocated the freedom and political equality of all men. (Applause.) When Grant was casting his first and only Presidential vote for Buchanan, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the approval of the Dred Scott decision, which declared that the black man had no rights the white man was bound to respect, Horace Greeley had devoted all the vigor of his ripened manbood to give freedom and citizenship to the powerless and despised race. In his own State he made canvass after canvass against overwhelming numbers to make suffrage free to all, and in abiding faith he fought the battle to the end and gave it victory. But in the rich wreaths he had gathered for himself by his ceascless efforts for the lowly and oppressed there was no hate or resentment to DIM THE LUSTRE OF HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Just when the black man had been secured in his freedom, the white men before me were, by that triumph, made strangers to their country. Then, when the resentments of the war were omnipotent with rulers and people, above the black tempest of passion was one silver lining to the cloud; one voice had spoken amidst the anathemas of hate. It was the demand of Horace Greeley for INIVERSAL ANNESTY AND SUPERAGE

was the demand of Horace Greeley for
UNIVERSAL ANNESTY AND SUPPRAGE.
(Cheers and applause.) It cost him many valued
friends for a season, and made him ineligible to the
high honors his party had decided to confer
upon him, but he complained not as he
labored patiently, earnestly and hopefully,
until the whole nation confessed his wisdom
and bowed to his philanthropy. Thus have the
oppressed, of every race and clime, ever found in
him a friend. It is his enlightened statesmanship
and unfaitering courage in support of the right
which have thus crowned our free institutions with
their noblest triumplis. In times of sorest trial, to
the nation and to any portion of its people, he has
met every question with dignity, ability and
tolerance; and
WHEN CALLED TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY.

which have thus crowned our free institutions with their noblest triumphs. In times of sorest trial, to the nation and to any portion of its people, he has met every question with dignity, ability and tolerance; and

WIEN CALLED TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY, as he soon shall be, he will himself, in the discharge of the duties of the highest trust conferred upon man, perfect the amnesty he advocated, in apparently hopeless efforts, when the conflict of arms had ceased. Then every citizen of the republic will understand that at last there shall be honest government and peace. (Applause.) Citizens of North Carolina, behold your State! It is a swift and terrible witness of the truth of what I have taught. The recital of the despotism and corruption I have given you is but the history of your commonwealth. It was the cradle of liberty. In one of your Southern counties the first formal declaration of independence ever made on this continuent was given to the people. (Applause.) Your history is replete with illustrious names in the annais of the forum and of the field, and with the noblest achievement in war and peace, you were noted for the ability and purity of your representative men, and of your local government. The honor and credit of your State were cherished as household gods. The evil days of sectional war came upon you, and you ridged the plains and hill sides of the South with the NAMELESS GRAVES OF YOUR SONS.

War ended, and the sliver wings of peace were welcomed by the remnant of your own sons, who had in turn been traitor to every cause, climbed into your Gubernatorial chair by violence and fraud, and with him came a Legislature and other State officers conspicuous only for incapacity and corruption. The lipshway robber takes only what may be restored, but the Holden government robbed North Carolina of her honor and her credit—the proud patrimony of her people. Had they more ply plandered the Treasury of all they could extort from a prostrated and impoverished people, they might have been charitably for your

the
PERPETUATION OF DESPOTISM AND ANARCHY.
Encompassed as you are by such a cloud of witnesses, and with all that is sacred to the citizen, and all that promises honor and prosperity to your people at stake, let each man resolve that North

Carolina shall be redeemed to honesty, free government and peace. (Applause.)

The speech was received with loud and prolonged cheers, after which the meeting adjourned. Colonel McClure will address an immense mass meeting tomorrow at High Point, in reply to Secretary Boutwell, in which he will thoroughly discuss the Secretary's strictures upon the unification of the people of the North and South over the bloody chasm.

GREELEY.

Official Notification of Mr. Greeley's Nomination at Baltimore-Mr. Greeley's Reply.

DEAR SIE-It is our pleasure, in compliance with the instructions of the Democratic National Convention assembled in this city, to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The convention, consisting of 732 delegates, representing every State and Territory in the Union, adopted, without amendments, the declara tion of principles affirmed by the convention of liberal republicans at Cincinnati, and strengthened by the indorsement contained in your letter of ac-

The action of this great body of delegates proves that they are, with singular unanimity, determ to enter under your leadership upon the patriotic duty of restoring to the administration of the government purity and integrity, and that independence to its departments which regards the constitution as alike the source and the limit of federal power. Laying aside the differences of the past, abandon

Laying aside the differences of the past, abandoning all purpose of mere partisan advantage, asking for no piedge other than that of fidelity to the principles to which they have given their deliberate and resolute adherence, and which they believe will command the aproval of a large majority of the American people, they tender you their nomination, confident that peace and good government will be inaugurated and maintained under your administration. Respectfully, your obeginst servants.

they tender you peace and good government with peace and good government with peace and maintained under your administration. Respectfully, your obedient servants.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Chairman of Convention.

Prs. W. Sykes, Aia.

William Lee, Minn.

John C. Maccabe, Ark.

J. G. Downey, Cal.

A. E. Burr, Conn.

E. L. Martin, Del.

J. C. Crawford, Neb.

S. B. Wyman, Nev.

James S. Thayer, N. Y.

John S. Darcy, N. C.

J. A. McMahan, Ohio,

George W. Cass, Pa.

A. Sprague, R. I.

James Chesnut, S. C.

Lohn C. Burch, Tenn hairman of Convention.
William Lee, Minn.
E. O. Sykes, Miss.
Henry Brokmeyer, Mo.
J. C. Crawford, Neb.
S. B. Wyman, Nev.
James S. Thayer, N. Y.
John S. Darcy, N. C.
J. A. McMahan, Ohio.
George W. Cass, Pa.
A. Sprague, R. I.
James Chesnut, S. C.
John C. Burch, Tenn.
Ashbel Smith, Texas.
Lucius Robinson, Vt.
J. H. Marye, Va. John Martin, Kansas.
B. Magoffin, Ky.
Given Campbell, La.
James C. Madigan, Me.
John Lee Carroll, Md.
J. G. Abbott, Mass.
George H. Bruce, Mich.
C. P. Clever, New Mexico.
To the Hon. Horace Greelley, New York.

Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872. GENTLEMEN:--Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on

That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the carnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the liberal republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and

I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to Inflame vanity or nourish self conceit.

But that your Convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to re-affirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the liberal republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once incontestably republican and emphatically democratic, gives trustworthy assurace that a new and more amplicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country.

Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery—a struggle none the less carnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained

a struggle none the less carnest or ardinous because a struggle none the less carnest or ardinous because the state of the defensive—in resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage. Throughout most of those years my vision was uncheered, my exertions were rarely animated by eyen so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen aione. The affirmance by your convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is stavery and some conclusive proof that not merely is stavery and some conclusive proof that not merely is stavery and some conclusive proof that not merely is stavery country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmance remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trost that the first century of American Independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1776 will no feet the proof of the complete grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1776 will no feet the proof of the complete emancipation of blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentiemen, to whom elligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates of the proof of the complete from all but a few hundred elderly gentiemen, to whom elligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates of the men of their unfectored choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people when to make the proof of

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN CINCINNATI.

By the fail of a hoisting machine at McNeale & Urban's safe factory this morning Julius Urban, brother of the proprietor, was killed and three of the employee soriously injured.

ASSASSINATING AN ALDERMAN

Attempted Murder of Philadelphia's "King of the Moyas."

MARRA AGAIN ON THE TAPIS.

The Would-Be Murderer of Brooks Repeats His Experiment on Alderman McMullin.

THE ALLEGED CAUSE.

Marra Steals a Bouquet from a Banquet Over Which McMullin Presided.

ROUGH | MEETING ROUGH.

Resume of the History of the Two Men-Condition of the Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1879. The Quaker City has to-day experienced another of those tragedic sensations for which she has been remarkable of late. Alderman McMullin nas been shot. Singularly enough the chief actor in the present affair was also brought unpleasantly before the public in the attempt to assassinate Officer Brooks, who took so active a part in breaking up the establishments where forty-rod whiskey was made and sold without adding to the revenue in Uncle Sam's treasury. The only wonder is that with the experience gained by the rowdy in the latter affair, the bullet did not effectually do its deadly work in the present instance. MARRA'S MURDEROUS ANTECEDENTS.

It will be remembered that during the excite

ment occasioned by the unearthing of a number of stupendous whiskey frauds in this city some time ago two men, named respectively Marra and Dougherty, by a preconcerted scheme, undertook to murder Brooks, the officer who had been mainly instrumental in causing the seizure of several large establishments, and in procuring evidence on which indictments against the guilty parties were based. The plan was simple enough. A carriage was hired and Dougherty mounted the box and handled the ribbons, while Marra, armed with a loaded revolver, seated himself within the vehicle. The carriage was driven to a house in Front street, where it was known Brooks was attending to his business. The intended victim was sitting at a desk, with his back to the door. Marra entered the room as stealthily as a cat and deliberately fired at the mar at the desk, the ball penetrating his body beneath the shoulder. Before the report of the pistol had ceased to vibrate through the house the would-be murderer was again in the carriage and rapidly

SCENE OF THE SHOOTING. Brooks was severely wounded, but an iron constitution, added to the habitual energy of the man, saved his life, and he was restored to the world. while Marra was saved from death under the supervision of the Sheriff. Marra was convicted of the attempted murder and sentenced to the State

vision of the Sherid. Marra was convicted of the attempted murder and sentenced to the State Prison. Public excitement lessened, as it usually does in such cases; a number of the prisoner's friends represented that he was a sadder and wiser man; that he had been led into the commission of the crime under false impressions, created purposely by interested parties, and a petition was forwarded to dovernor Geary asking his re lease. Believing the statements that the man was not so had as represented, and that he would henceforth devote himself to peaceful pursuits, the Governor recently pardoned him.

M'MULLIN HIS CHIEF BENEFACTOR.

Among those most prominent in interceding for Marra was Alderman William McMullin, better known as "the Squire." McMullin has for many years been recognized as a sort of Tammany outdoor politician; but though possessing a comparatively rough exterior, and being capable of doing rough work also, he had many good qualities, and was always a "jolly good feller" with the "boys." Years ago he undertook to lead the old Moyamensing Hose Company of Philadelphia. At this time it was considered the worst in the city; its members were chosen from the lowest ranks: wherever they went they fought and cursed until they became a terror to the inhabitants, and many would rather see their property devoured by fire than have it touched by this rough crew. By degrees, however, the Alderman reduced the spirit of rowdyism and insubordination in their ranks until, instead of being antagonistic to everybody and every other organization, they began to be more peaceably ining antagonistic to everybody and every other organization, they began to be more peaceably inclined, and finally fell under the regular order of things induced by rigid discipline.

AT THE MOYAMENSINGS' BANQUET.

The Moyamensings were celebrating their thirty-fifth anniversary at their hose house on Eighth street last night. President McMuilin presided over the feast. The entire company of Moyamen-

over the feast. The entire company of Moyamensings were present, and the banquet promised to be of the most successful character. The large hall was as gayly decorated as flowers and canvas standards could make such a naked looking apartment. The "good things" were provided in abundance, and were disposed of as rapidly as some of the company formerly disposed of their enemies.

M'MULLIN'S SPEECH TO THE "MOYAS."

After the greater portion of the feasting had ended the President rose to his feet and said:—
GENTLEMEN-We have met here to night to celebrate the

After the greater portion of the feasting had ended the President rose to his feet and said:

GENTLENEN-We have met here to-night to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Moyamensing Hose Company. This night thirty-five years ago threen men met in the District of Moyamensing to form themselves into an association for the purpose of constituting a hose company. At that time there was only one engine company in the district. They saw the necessity, and for that purpose and for the protection of the property of their fellow citizens they then and there pledged their honor and their word that they would start the Moyamensing Hose Company. They all sleep now in their sient tomb. May they rest in peace.

For two years they located themselves in a small frame house on Eighth, below South street. The company began to getstronger, and they formed the idea of building a new house, and upon this very spot one moonlight might they began to dig the cellar. They had not tunds to pay any persons, so they worked themselves. The carpenters, after their day's wors, would bring their tools and work until ten o clock at hight. I have seen the bricklayers at work and we beys holding the candles for them, and the way for any of the candles for them, and they work would bring the candles for them, and it was in a mean to be a seen that many ups and downs; sometimes put out, of service by the Courts, and other times dislanded. But think of it to-night! We stand alone the proud emblems of the Volunteer Fire Department, the only company that has got an apparatus in service and that attends fires in our district; and well the citizens know it; for when danger comes from the flery element they spring to us for protection.

Let me tell you the secret of our success. It was because we were true to our-selves and true to one another, and all hearts beating warmly for the name of Moyamensing.

cause we were true to ourselves and true to one another, and all learts beating warmly for the name of Moyamensing.

MARRA STEALS A BOUQUET.

Shortly after the hour of midnight Marra, who was employed as a bartender in Dewitt's liquor store, a few doors off, entered the room where the joilification was going on, and, it is alleged, stole a bouquet from the table over which McMullen presided, and at once went down stairs. The President, though rough enough and willing to permit more than would be tolerated at many similar festivities, was enraged when he heard of this ungracious act on the part of Marra. Placing his hat on his head he rushed down stairs in his shirt sleeves—as he had been during the evening—followed to Dewitt's store, and there demanded of the bartender what he meant by stealing the flowers from the banquet table.

THE SHOOTING.

He told Marra, in a manner that left no room to doubt he was speaking his mind, if he had seen him he would not have got away with his prize. Marra did not attempt an excuse, but drew a pistol, placed it to the breast of McMullin and fired. The ball entered on the left side, above the region of the heart. The assussin leaped over the bar and was immediately out of the house.

MMULLEN STAGGERED,
and, pressing his hands over the wound, endeavored to prevent the blood from escaping, rushed to the door and exclaimed, "My God! I'm shot," Alderman Collins, of the Second ward, was standing at the door of the Moyamensing Hose house when McMullin returned. Collins imagined McMullin was joking when he saw him holding his right hand to his breast and heard him saying he had been shot; but the blood dripping through his fingers on to the sidewalk speedily undeceived him. McMullin managed to walk up to the third floor, passing the merry company in the hall where they had been feasting, and immediately asked that Father Sullivan, of St. Paul's church, be sent for.

THE FRIEST WAS SOON IN ATTENDANCE, ndministered the last rites of the Church, and did

sent for.

THE PRIEST WAS SOON IN ATTENDANCE,
administered the last rites of the Church, and did
his utmost to compose the mind of the man, who,
to all appearances was rapidly sinking. After a
considerable time the physician, Dr. Gilbert, arrived, and the wounded man stated he thought he
had better

The document was prepared, bequeathing a large amount of property to an adopted daughter, and signed by McMulin. After this he rallied a little, but was evidently in the greatest agony. The room in which he was lying was almost empty and the floor devold of covering. His shoes were removed, and he wore only a pair of gray pants are a white overshirt, through which the blood had pene-

trated from the collar to the waist. A consultation of physicians, including the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Pennayivania Hospital, was held, and it was thought the Pennayivania Hospital, was held, and it was thought the project was subsequently abandoned. Alderman Devitt took his auto-mortem statement, which in substance is the same as the above.

The sufferer was removed to his own home, in the block immediately above, about three o'clock, accompanied by several friends and the physicians. His mind was perfectly clear; in fact, he never for a moment lost consciousness, although the pain he endured was severe. He seemed, for the first time in his life, to fear that he was going to die.

He was perfectly conscious of everything that was going on around him, and even took part in some of the conversation. He detailed the manner of his being shot, and said to Dr. Gilbert, "I would just as soon thought you would shoot me as him; I was never more surprised." He stated that he was prepared for the worst, and besought the physician to tell him his true condition; that he was ready to die. He was then informed as to the exact state of affairs, and in addition was told that it was possible for him to recover. To this he replied,

"You'ke only traying to boustra me up." There was but little bleeding and vonnting, the latter being such as might happen after one's partaking heartily of dainles. He slept a short time and awoke with extreme pain, and azain expressed his fears that he was going to die, remarking that it was only on Sunday that he was reading an account of his life, in which it was said he was horn not to die by a builet.

The Evening Telegraph says:—

When McMaillin attained the leadership of the "Moya", he bent all his energies toward making it as formidable at the primaries and the polis as it was at a conflagration and on the stren he was rended throughout the city, and at times been felt in the State Conventions of the party. There were quite annuher of republicans in the company, but the "Moya" has not only

McMullin in a Critical Condition PHILADELPHIA, July 23-Midnight.

The condition of Alderman McMullin is critical and his physicians fear that the wound will prove fatal. The report that the ball was extracted is in-correct. Hugh Marra, who shot Mr. McMullin, is still at large and it is supposed that he has escaped from the city.

#### PENNSYLVANIA TRADE RIOTERS.

Arrest of the Leading Spirits of Disorder at Williamsport-Eight Hundred of the State Militia Patrolling the Streets-Proclamation from Harrisburg.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 23, 1872. The riot here, which threatened to prove serious, has been effectually suppressed. A body of 800 State militia, under General Merrill, arrived here State militia, under General Merrill, arrived here this morning, and a number of persons were arrested, including Greery, Birmingham, Whittau and Blake, the leaders of the labor reformers. The streets are full of people, but order is preserved. The strikers held a meeting this morning, but dispersed on the arrest of their speakers. They will reassemble this afternoon.

The military force now here will be sufficient to preserve the peace.

The Governor's Proclamation. HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23, 1872.

The Governor has issued his proclamation in retation to the Williamsport disturbance, declaring that the acts of the strikers in preventing others from working are unlawful, and directing the military to-hold themselves in readiness to enforce the law and bring the offenders to justice.

Later Particulars-A Great Number of Arrests Ordered-Action of the Mayor and Courts-The Troops Encamped

Awaiting Orders. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 23-Midnight. A meeting of reformers was held this afternoon

at their headquarters. Many arrests have been made and warrants have been issued for the arrest of fifty-eight men. Birmingham was released this afternoon, on \$10,000 bail, and immediately rearrested, charged with inciting a riot on July 22. In default of \$20,000 ball he

was again committed for a hearing.

Mayor Starkweather has ordered the saloons and hotel bars to be closed until further notice. He also requests peaceable citizens to return to their homes until the excitement is subdued. Camp equipage arrived here this evening, and, from all appearances, the troops will remain here some time.

equipage arrives appearances, the troops will remain here some time.

The city is full of rumors. One is to the effect that a large body of miners from Luzerne county will arrive, also miners from Rolston, twenty-five miles above here. This rumor is generally discredited. The excitement is not as intense as it was last night, and all await further developments and the trial of the arrested strikers.

Great fear was entertained of fires, but nothing of the kind has occurred yet, although false alarms have been given.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24-1 A. M.

Probabilities. Partly cloudy, but pleasant weather prevail on Wednesday from Pennsylvania and the upper lakes southward to the Gulf; cloudy weather extend over New England and Canada, clearing away by Wednesday night. FAREWELL CONCERT OF THE PRUSSIAN

The time for the departure of the German military band is close at hand, and those who are desirous of hearing these excellent musicians ought not to of hearing these excellent musicans ought not to lose the few opportunities that remain. On Thurs-day afternoon the farewell concert will be given, under the direction of Herr Saro. The stay of the Prussian band in this country has been most satis-factory, and they will return to their own country with pleasant impressions of the new fatheriand and well lined pockets.

For the Complexion-Burnett's Kallis-

A.—Eas Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLUC & CO., six Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufactur-ers. No connection with any other drug store. A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 282 Broadway, corner of

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington ave-me and Iwenty-fifth street.—Invigorating and vitalizing before breakfast; spetizing before dinner. More soothing than opiates before retiring. Ladies day and evening; gentlemen day and night.

A.—Nestle's Lucteous Farina.
the Mother's Milk Substitute.
Recommended by eminent physicians.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instan-taneous. At all druggists

Cristadoro's Improved Hair Dye.—The world has never produced a preparation which acts with such efficacy, safety and rapidity.

Clinton Medical Institute, 147 East Pitteenth street. Incorporated, A responsible corps of physicians treat successfully nervous debility, weakness, exhaustion, &c. No detention from business.

On Marriage.—Happy Relief for Young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Great Reduc-ion in the prices of fickets. Orders filled, Prizes cashed, miormation furnished. Government Souls negotiated. TAYLORA CO., Bankers. 16 Wall street, New York.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stock-ings, Abdominal Supporters, &c., &c. Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Herald office.